

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic  
despatches must be addressed New York  
Herald.Rejected communications will not be re-  
turned.Letters and packages should be properly  
sealed.

Volume XXXV.....No. 27

## ADVERTISEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 4th st.—LA GRANDE

DOUGLASS &amp; CO. HIGGINS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 14th and 4th

ST.—JOURNAL, THE JOURNAL—COOL AS A CUCUMBER.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 14th st. and 4th st.—HARLEY.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway—PAUL PRY—ROBERT

MAHONEY.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—BURY

OR, SCAMPER ROUND AT LONG BRANCH.

NIRGLES (BANDS), Broadway—GRAND ROMANTIC

PLAY OF THE DOGS' MOUTH.

WOODS' MUSIC AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor.

THIRTIETH ST.—Admission daily. Performances every evening.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—BUCK, BECK, BOW

MAY HOBBS, JR., LIND UP TO 10, AC.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street—THE BUSLINGS

OF BAD DOCK.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery

—OPERA, BUFFA—THE GRAND DOUGLASS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street—

OPERA.

MR. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn—

LITTLE EMILY.

TONY PASTORE'S OPERA HOUSE, 21 Bowery—COMIO

VOCALIST, SERIO MINISTRI, AC.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 24 Broadway—COMIO VOCALIST

124, NUGRO AD, AC.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 141

ST.—BRYANT'S MINISTRI.

SAN FRANCISCO MINISTRI, 25 Bowery—BRYANT'S

MINISTRI, SERIO AD, AC.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Fourteenth street—EQUESTRIAN

AND GYMNASIUM PERFORMANCES, AC.

HOOVER'S THEATRE, Bowery—HOOVER'S

MINISTRI—TAT AD, AD, AD, AD.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street—GRAND VOCAL

AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway—

THE NEW HIGGINS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 215 Broadway—

SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, January 27, 1870.

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NOTICE TO HERALD SUBSCRIBERS.

We will esteem it a favor if our readers will

inform us, by letter addressed to this office, of

any dereliction on the part of the carriers of

the HERALD, either in furnishing the paper late,

substituting other city papers, or leaving spoiled

sheets.

THE LAST OF SALNAVE.—The latest

accounts from Port au Prince report that

Turin Salnave, late President of the Haytian

republic, was sentenced to death and shot on

the 10th inst.

THE LEAGUE ISLAND JOB.—Mr. Dawes has

done an excellent thing in having the bill for

the removal of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to

League Island laid on the table. He will soon

attain Minister Washburne's former title of

"Watch Dog of the Treasury."

THE BITE STRIKERS HAVE STRUCK THEIR FLAG.

The strike is ended and two thousand persons,

including the families of the strikers, are left un-

certain of their future means of support. Two

of the ringleaders have been arraigned for

rioting and held in five hundred dollars bail

for trial.

THE PNEUMATIC TUNNEL.—The Special Com-

mittee of the Assembly on the Pneumatic Tun-

nel reported yesterday that there was no

damage done to the surface of Broadway by

the progress of the work. The property owners

above the site of the work and the passengers

in heavy stages can therefore rest easy, if the

word of the committee is of any weight.

## Spain and the Bourbons—France and the Rep-

ublic—The Two European Questions.

The European questions of the hour, at least those questions which command any general interest, are either Spanish or French. Europe is by no means in a settled condition. Scandinavia is pouring forth her thousands to the New World. So are North and South Germany. So also are the British Isles. This vast emigration from Northern and even from Central Europe is far from being unproductive. It is, on the contrary, deeply suggestive. But suggestiveness is the less a necessity that we know the facts. We know that Sweden and Norway are awaking into newness of life. They begin to share with their German and British neighbors the advantages that result from having numerous and prosperous friends on this Continent. It is hard to live in poverty when nothing but the big pond stands between them and paradise. The Germans of both the North and the South, knowing that their wiser or more fortunate brethren have found a home in the New World, have become less interested in possible foreign wars. Whether Prussia or Austria shall be mistress of Germany, or whether Germany shall be mistress of France, are questions subordinate to this other question—whether Germans would not be more happy out of Germany than in it. Great Britain, true to her ancient policy, goes on with reform; and although emigration does not decrease either in Ireland, England or Scotland, the state of feeling is such, both among the people and their rulers, that there is small chance of either domestic or foreign war.

In France and in Spain matters are quite different. Both of those countries may be said to be in the agonies of revolution. What changes are about to take place in the one and the other it is impossible to predict. For twenty years Napoleon has governed France with a hand more vigorous than yielding. His hand is now somewhat relaxed in its grip; but it is, perhaps, more a voluntary than a compulsory relaxing. He has listened to the clamors of the people; he has thought of the welfare of his dynasty, and particularly of the prospects of his son; and, knowing that it was better to make cosmos, if possible, during his life than to leave chaos for certainty at his death, has deemed it wise, in advancing years and in failing health, to do the best he can. No man of intelligence who has watched Napoleon for the last twenty years can refuse to admit that he has been the master of the French people, and that on the whole he has used his immense power wisely and well. The reforms which he has granted to the French people, and which are still on their trial, have commanded respect in France, and, indeed, all the world over. As we have just said, these reforms are on their trial, France is passing through a crisis, and the result is yet doubtful.

It is scarcely otherwise with Spain. It is now well nigh a year and a half since the Spanish people rose as one man and shook off the Bourbon yoke, compelling Isabella and her satellites to make quick time and seek a home where they might. The Spanish revolution was hailed with delight. It seemed to be the resurrection of a once noble but long downtrodden and dispirited race. Men remembered the days of Ferdinand and Isabella, when Spain was more full of energy than all the nations of Europe combined—the times of Charles the Fifth and of Philip the Second, when Spain was virtually the mistress of the whole earth, the sun never setting on her soil. The revolution was so clean, so complete, the sentiment of the people was so unanimous that the conviction was general that a new force had been given to the age, and that Spain was about to take her place once again, and that worthily, in the family of great nations. There were doubting spirits, we admit; but in view of facts these, if not convinced, were compelled to keep silence. During all these anxious months the doubters and the believers have waited, and to-day it does seem as if the contending doubters had the best of it. Spain has not come up to the expectations entertained of her thirteen months ago. Spain is not to-day happier or more prosperous than she was under Isabella. The revolution, which gave Prim command of the army, which placed Topete at the head of the navy and which, nominally at least, made Serrano the chief of the State, is still in progress. It has been a long, weary, prolix interregnum, and to-day no one can tell how near or how far distant is the end.

Our latest news from France shows that Napoleon has other difficulties to contend with than the difficulties created by the sin or rash folly of his cousin or by the implacable enmities of Henri Rochefort and the radicals. The French people are divided on certain great commercial questions. Free trade is demanded by one class of manufacturers. Protection is demanded by another. Free trade for years past has been the favorite policy of the Emperor. But the will of Napoleon is no longer supreme; the people are no longer to be dictated to; and now that feeling on both sides is keen, the question is, which party will win? So serious has this matter become already, as will be seen by this day's news, that rumors are afloat of division in the Olivier Cabinet. This is one more trouble added to the numerous serious troubles which already embarrass Napoleon.

The Spanish news is not more reassuring. The new constitution which proclaimed Spain still a monarchy, provided that no Bourbon could again occupy the Spanish throne. After having for a year gone about Europe begging for a king and vainly offering to Guelfs and Coburgs, to Hapsburgs and Savoyards the crown of Charles the Fifth, Spain relaxes somewhat her antipathies and opens the door for the return of the hated Bourbons. The vote of Tuesday last—151 in favor of non-exclusion against 33 in favor of exclusion—is so sweeping and so emphatic that he would be a bold man who would say that Isabella may not yet return and occupy until death the throne of her ancestors, despite the fact that the telegrams by the cable last night assert that the country has condemned monarchism. Prim has not yet proved himself a Cromwell. Would it be wonderful if he undertook the rôle of a monk?

Judging from our latest news relative to both France and Spain we feel justified in saying the present situation is grave, and the future is doubtful. To these two countries more than to any others in Europe our eyes are turned. A republic in France will create a republic in

Spain; but the restoration of the Bourbons, scarcely even excepting Montpensier, will strengthen Napoleon's position.

## Rumor of the Death of the Pope.

We were informed yesterday evening by cable telegrams that his Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth was ailing in Rome and that the Ecumenical Council was likely to be dissolved at an early day. A rumor prevailed in Paris after midnight that the Pope was dead, but the report could not be traced to any authentic source when our after despatches left the French capital. Considering the advanced age of the Holy Father, his arduous labors in the ministry from an early period of life, his foreign travel, and the recent annoyances of the Ecumenical assembly, we would not be surprised if the rumor should prove to be true. The event of the death of Pius Nono just now would be one fraught with the most important consequences to Europe, its governments and peoples, besides agitating to a great extent and for some considerable period of time the whole Christian world. Further intelligence from Rome will be waited for with anxiety.

OUR CUBAN NEWS.—By mail we have the particulars of the reception and serenade given by the volunteers of Havana to ex-Secretary Seward. In reply to an address, Mr. Seward made a very pleasant speech, in which he spoke in a manner calculated to tickle the truly loyal Havanaes. Regarding the close of the insurrection matters present a very unpleasant prospect. It would seem that the Spaniards are not particularly anxious to crush the revolution immediately. Now that they are satisfied of the American policy of non-intervention they intend to take their time over the work and put it down by a slow and easy process. We here perceive the effects of the unwise policy of the administration in not taking a decided step, one way or the other, in the matter of the revolution in Cuba. It looks as if the powers in Washington were trying to ride two horses. The Spaniards now feel easy. There is no fear of intervention, and they can afford to take their time, and we are thus indirectly responsible for the continuance of the war.

THE BILL SIGNED.—The President having signed the bill for the restoration of Virginia to Congress that matter is settled. The Legislature must adhere to the fourteenth amendment in reference to rebel disabilities, and the State must not "go back" on the colored folks. The Senators and members of the other branch of Congress elected are to be admitted subject to an investigation individually in several cases where questions of eligibility have been raised. Now let Georgia, Mississippi and Texas hurry up, and let us have an end to this troublesome Southern enterprise checking business of reconstruction, and let the whole South, on the new departure, advance to the glorious career of prosperity before it, which invites whites and blacks to harmony, co-operation and active work in cotton, corn, rice, sugar and tobacco.

WHOLESALE ANNEXATION.—The Hartford Post, administration, remarking upon the temper of our people for annexation, says:—"Our national policy, heretofore opposed to aggrandizement, seems to have been almost reversed lately under the desire for acquiring new territory. The purchase of Alaska seems almost to have necessitated the acquisition of British Columbia. Why not also Red River, Canada, the Pelee Islands and St. Thomas? The question is pertinent, and demands earnest thought and a careful decision." The Post has omitted Cuba, Mexico, the Sandwich Islands, St. Domingo, Hayti, &c., from the list. Why not go the whole figure, even to the annexation of the "Islands of the moon"? We suppose the politicians would, if instead of seeing a man, they saw a job in it.

CROWDING IN HORSE CARS.—The dumb brutes have found a friend in Mr. Mitchell, of the Assembly, who proposes a bill to prevent crowding the horse cars. The people who go leisurely also secure a friend in him; but how about persons who are in too much of a hurry, as most New Yorkers are, to wait for a car that is not crowded, especially at that time of day when most of them are overloaded?

THEOLOGICAL SWINDLES.—A theological student named Travis has been swindling the people of Kingston, N. Y., to the amount of over \$20,000. If these things continue the very name of Reverend will become a bugbear against which people will shut their doors as promptly as they would against a burglar.

THE COAL QUESTION.—Prices of Pennsylvania coal showed a decline yesterday in some cases of over a dollar per ton on the prices of last month. Cumberland coal stock also fell considerably in Wall street. Here we see the direct result of the action of the House committee on Tuesday in agreeing to abolish the coal tariff. The protectionists have somewhat favored this repeal in order, as they said, to let the people see if it would benefit them, and now probably they see it.

GRASSHOPPERS AND BUTTERFLIES.—The following note gives us a very interesting continuation of the union of January and May:—REDA'S GAP, WALLINGFORD, CONN., JAN. 23, 1870. MR. BENNETT:—SIR—I saw two grasshoppers to-day that the engineer picked up while coming through the lots from owner. They appeared to be as lively as they generally are in June. Last week we saw two butterflies dying through the air. This I thought was worn four weeks.

Thanks, Mr. Hodgden. Butterflies and grasshoppers in Connecticut in January are strange visitors. What next? Perhaps the opening of the sea bathing season at Newport. Who knows?

THE SPOILS AT ALBANY.—The parties interested at Albany, as at Washington, have had some squabbling over the spoils of office; but our latest reports indicate a compromise, of the effects of which we shall hear more to-day. In the meantime we are glad to learn that the appointment of Dr. Carnochan as Health Officer is as good as confirmed.

PRINCE ARTHUR WAS PRESENT at a State dinner at the Executive Mansion yesterday. These State dinners are an important element of diplomacy, and this one is calculated to create good feeling between our government and Great Britain. We now feel keener interest to see the upshot of the approaching negotiations on the Alabama claims.

## Cotton—The South Getting Still-Necked.

The Eufala (Ala.) News, after referring to the marvellous changes for the better to be observed in the South after the close of the war, proceeds in another column to exhort the cotton planters in the following language:—

If planters will now take our advice and hold firmly they will not have to wait long before realizing their dreams for the future. Therefore, we say again, hold your cotton plantations. The game is in your own hands, and if you fail to win now you do so at your own loss, and to receive no sympathy from disappointed parties who are watching the game between the Northern speculators and spinners and Southern planters.

This is the South becoming still-necked in view of its present and prospective prosperity. If she keeps on at this rate how long will it be before she refuses to let the North have cotton at any price? That question may be answered by asking another—how long will it be before the South will have cotton mills of her own and about as much as she can do to supply the home demand? The fact of the matter is that the cry of Southern papers like the Eufala News, that the cotton receipts are short this year, is simply a false alarm, and their advice to planters to hold on to their crops is dangerous. This may be ascertained by glancing at a few figures, to wit:—The total receipts of cotton at all the ports to the latest dates foot up 1,489,804 bales, against 1,177,174 bales at the same time last year, showing an increase in the total receipts at the shipping points of 312,630 bales. Comment upon these figures is manifestly unnecessary. The truth is the South is on the high road to permanent prosperity, and her career cannot be impeded by obstructions thrown in her way by Northern croaking or Southern obstinacy.

## The Opera Bouffe in Stamboul.

The road to civilization and progress is being opened out in the East, and can be attributed chiefly to the extreme liberality displayed by the Viceroy in Egypt of the recent opening of the Suez Canal. No efforts were spared in order to afford his numerous guests every amusement and pastime that money could obtain. *Opera bouffe*, with all its seductions, was not forgotten, and soon proved the weak point of the Mohammedans. The success it obtained in Cairo was signal. The looseness of the acting, combined with the pure simplicity of costume, was too much for the sedate old Egyptians, and in face of their traditional decorum they allowed themselves to be led away by enthusiasm. The far-famed Arabian Tales, with all their accompaniment of mystery and enchantment, which for ages have enraptured the masses, were stale. Here was something tangible, an actuality—something that could be heard and seen. From Cairo the news soon spread to Stamboul, and the fat old Turks, not desiring to give too great a shock to public opinion, arranged a private performance. "La Belle Hélène" was the piece selected, and the Belles were French, and well selected. The performance tickled the humor of the audience, but when the *cancon* was performed then even the "faithful" could not restrain their feelings, and soon all were joining in the dance to their hearts' content. Such was the effect upon the favored few that when the performance closed they all went their ways humming the enchanting airs, and "Du qui s'avance, Bu qui s'avance," is now the popular melody among the True Believers. Curious as it may seem, there is no doubt that wonderful changes will ere long follow each other in quick succession, and a few weeks of *opera bouffe* may effect more than the practice of more serious measures for centuries.

THE VERY THING FOR ENGLAND.—The popular movements commenced in London to encourage emigration from the overcrowded metropolis and other cities of England to Canada and other British colonies. It is somewhat surprising to us that such philanthropists as John Bright and John Stuart Mill have never thought of this simple specific for British starvation.

ESCAPE OF PENIAN PRISONERS.—Fifteen Fenians arrived in San Francisco yesterday on board a British ship from Australia, where they were serving out penal sentences. They were, of course, warmly welcomed on American soil.

THE TWO REMAINING UNRECONSTRUCTED STATES.—The cases of Mississippi and Texas, it is said, will be rapidly considered by the Congressional committee, and those States will be admitted without delay. Of course as the elections in both of them resulted in favor of the radicals there is no necessity for any conditions. Being radical the average Congressional mind cannot for a moment imagine that they would be disloyal.

THE PERRY-HAYES MURDER.—The second trial of Edward Perry for the murder of the watchman Hayes in Brooklyn was commenced yesterday, a portion of a jury having been empaneled. We would not prejudice this case, but certainly the evidence taken on the previous trial was strongly against the prisoner. A trial for life may after all be a lottery, in which the main chance hinges on the choice of a jury.

THE NEW CABLE.—The channel cable just laid from the coast of England to the coast of France makes direct communication between London and Brest, and thus makes the French cable our most direct line to London. It is a more direct transit by this cable to the British capital than by the cable that lands on the Irish coast, and thus the French cable has the inside line for general European business.

A HEAVY TASK.—The task undertaken in Congress of a regulation of the tariff. Between protectionists and free traders it is the great question of the day, and whether the two houses of Congress incline to the one side or the other there will be some disturbances among the leading politicians and their followers of both parties. Look, for instance, at the "happy accord" on this question between the free trade poets of the Post and the protection philosophers of the Tribune.

THE NEW YORK BALL TO PRINCE ARTHUR.—The Prince has accepted the invitation extended him, and on Tuesday next, we understand, a banquet and a ball will be given him at Delmonico's. This will be a limited arrangement. While the committee are about it why not engage the Academy of Music, and in combining charity with hospitality turn the reception of the Prince to a good practical purpose?

## The Georgia Press at Laga-Rhonda.

Just as everything begins to look lovely in the South by the readmission of Virginia the Georgia press are getting at loggerheads among themselves, and if some gunpowder be not exploded among them pretty soon it will not be for the want of complications and provocations. The Atlanta *Intelligencer* seems to be the leading cause of this imbroglio. That paper is, in consequence, arraigned by the Macon *Telegraph* and *Messenger* as having been guilty of "acts of omission and commission detrimental to the democratic party of the State;" that it "has placed itself alongside the extreme radicals in its interpretation of the scope of the oath required to be taken by members of the Legislature under the recent Georgia bill;" that "claiming to be a democratic newspaper of the strictest sort, it has, within the period named (some months), done more harm to the party, in the limited sphere of its influence, than any radical paper in Georgia;" that it "has separated itself from the people of Georgia as well as the party in its dealing with the last Reconstruction bill and its construction by Governor Bullock's Attorney General;" that "it has gone out of its way to give a quasi endorsement of that construction by appealing to the fears and doubts of democratic members;" in short, that "it has pursued a line of policy on this question directly calculated—whatever the motive—to shake instead of steadying the democratic column." The *Intelligencer* replies at length to these allegations, admitting some and denying others, concluding by declaring that "as for the democratic party of the State, whatever its contemporaries in their arrogance may assume or assert, the *Intelligencer* will remain true to it so long as it remains true to the principles upon which it was founded." It is then, a question of "principles" after all, which may be interpreted to mean one thing or another, according to the motives, locality, influence or pre-conceived notions of parties most interested.

The Augusta *Chronicle* and *Sentinel* grows a little restive and crabbed in regard to a certain article in the *Intelligencer* which, it claims, was reviewed with fairness and courtesy. To this, avers the *Chronicle*, "the *Intelligencer*, doubtless stung with the evident dissatisfaction produced by its unfair editorial, retorted, not upon the *Chronicle* but upon the conduct and past political character of the writer, and sought to weaken the force of the *Chronicle's* argument by an improper reference to our military and political position during and before the war. Here the controversy, by the wanton act of the *Intelligencer*, lost its public and political character, and was perverted to a miserable personal quarrel."

Thus the quarrel grows hotter and hotter, with every prospect of its culminating in some personal rencontre which will damage the private and public reputations of all concerned. Without obtruding advice upon people who are amply competent to take care of themselves, we will simply suggest that the more these leading newspapers in Georgia, representing the native element, wrangle among themselves, the wider will the door be opened for the intrusion of objectionable people from the North and elsewhere. Let them take care.

## Corbin in a Bad Way.

The Congressional Committee on Banking and Currency, engaged in the investigation of the great gold gambling conspiracy of September last, have been very anxious to hear what the pious speculative ring-master Corbin has to say upon the subject. But Corbin, having had his wings clipped once before by an investigating committee, touching certain lobby operations, shrinks from another trial threatening more serious consequences; and so he has sent word to the committee that he is suffering from a chronic disease which makes his appearance before them a matter of some uncertainty. He is in a bad way. He evidently lacks the moral courage to make a clean breast of it in a frank confession that Gould and Fisk led him into temptation, and that he was induced to give them promises and assurances which were all moonshine, but that really the possible profits of that gold pool were too glittering to be resisted. It would seem, too, that he does not like the idea of pleading guilty in the alternative of going before the committee and declining to answer questions where the answer would criminate himself. In any event it is the duty of the committee to bring him to the Capitol or to examine him at his lodgings; for without Corbin this gold gambling conspiracy is the play of Hamlet with the part of old Polonius left out; and we presume that the committee will go to the old man if he is really too sick to go to them.